

Declaration of Intention should be carried into execution.

DODGE. Of the way in which the amendment of the senator from Virginia ought to prevail under any circumstances. I made the assertion when I was up there, that the language of this bill was precisely that of the last pre-emption law of Congress—being an act to divide the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, passed December, 18, 1841. It will be borne in mind that there never was a requirement made of a foreigner coming here, making this country his home, and settling upon the public land, that he should file a declaration of his intention to become a citizen as a prerequisite to pre-emption, until the enactment of this law in 1841. The tenth section of that law was:

"That from and after the passage of this act, any person being at the head of a family, or widow, or single man over the age of twenty-one years, and being a citizen of the United States, or having filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen as required by the act of Congress, who, since the first day of June, 1840, has made or shall hereafter make a settlement in person," &c.

"That was the first time in the history of legislation in this country that there was any such requirement that the settler should file a declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States. Well, now, sir, I know something of the operation of that law. I was the register of the land office, I granted hundreds of pre-emption certificates to foreigners who settled upon the public domain in lower Arizona to the passage of that law of 1841, and who were not citizens of the United States, but who were, nevertheless, as good citizens of the United States as any who settled there. Moreover, I know that there were in Wisconsin, from the year 1837, a great many Germans, who, long before they had filed intentions to become citizens, had fattened the soil with their blood. They were as good citizens as any others. They paid their taxes, and did everything else that any man was required to do. I hope, therefore, that this new and anomalous amendment will not prevail.

MR. CASS. I merely wish to observe that I have no objection to the limitation of time, but really, as a practical measure, it appears to me one of the most useless propositions ever required. Here you require the foreigner to make his declaration. He comes upon the land having made it, he gets possession of it, and begins to improve it. Now, I ask the gentleman from Georgia if he supposes one case in ten thousand would arise where the individual would not take out a patent? I suppose not. There is not a man in the Western country who does not know that. He is actuated by the same motive to get his patent which led him to make a declaration of his intention. He knows that if he does not, he will be liable to lose his land. There is not a man in the Western country who does not know that. He is actuated by the same motive to get his patent which led him to make a declaration of his intention. He knows that if he does not, he will be liable to lose his land.

MR. BERRIEN. I desire to say a few words, for the purpose of noticing the want of analogy between this case and the case of pre-emption. This is a bounty—a donation. The party acquires his possessory title simply by his act of declaration of an intention, that he may or may not, except his bounty, be entitled to a patent. The limitation is desired, I for one, will make no objection to it.

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stands—and the prospective fifth section, which is opening the door to their admission hereafter. I think we may as well close that door, and let the fourth section stand as it is.

The question being then taken upon the amendment, it was rejected—yeas 23, nays 25—as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Burwell, Bell, Berrien, Clarke, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dawson, of Mississippi, Dawson, of Texas, Greene, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Sebastian, Sprague, Turney, Underwood, and Wales—23.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Dickinson, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Foote, Fremont, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Norris, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Sturgeon, Walker, Whitcomb, Winthrop, and Yates—25.

MR. YULEE. I offer now an amendment, to which I presume there will be no objection. The gold region extends into Oregon. I presume it is not the purpose of the Senate to grant the mineral lands in the proposed boundaries of half a section. I propose, then, to amend the section so as to exclude that part of the country, by inserting a proviso as follows:

"Provided, That no mineral lands shall be located or granted under the provisions of this act." I presume it was intended to confine the grants to agricultural lands. The amendment is to come in at the end of the fifth section.

MR. FELLOCH. The last section of the bill is precisely like that, except a little broader. It is as follows:

"Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That no mineral lands, nor lands reserved for soldiers, shall be liable to any claim under and by virtue of the provisions of this act."

MR. YULEE. I do not understand that to be a proviso covering my object. If the senator will examine the bill, he will find that it makes provision for a class of claims existing in that country which have their origin not in any grants under this act. The provision, therefore, at the end of the bill, is not a proviso, but a reference to these claims alone. The amendment which I propose has reference to the grants that we are to make now, and not to the claims. At present, if that was the purpose of the committee, they may have no objection to this amendment, because, with abundant caution, it will cover the same object.

MR. BRIGHT. I hope that the amendment made in the bill will not waste the time of the Senate in discussing it.

The amendment was adopted.

And they left the cities of the South in the dim distance. But now if the Union were dissolved, the eighty millions of Cotton would return direct to them in eighty millions of imports. A revenue duty of twenty-five per cent. would give to the six cotton States a revenue of twenty millions annually, and if this were disbursed among them instead of being expended chiefly in Northern States, it would produce quite a decided effect on the value of property, the tendency of emigration, the growth of cities, and the march of public improvement and private enterprise.

These views, and many more, which we have not time to develop, will present themselves to the Georgia and Nashville Conventions.

We predict that the Cotton States will tender to the other States of the Union, the issue of secession or justice: that the border slaveholding States will then write in the demand for justice; that the States of Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, will then recognize the validity of such demands, and the expediency of acceding to them. And then the other Northern States will have an opportunity of manifesting that devotion to the Union which they profess so loudly. And we have no doubt the profession is sincere, for it is a breeches-pocket affection; and we therefore are confident that restitution of the Southern share of the new territory will be made, and that guarantees of Southern rights in future will be given.

The Rise in Wool—Les Amis des Noirs. Amidst the frenzy of the first French Revolution, when the dream of universal brotherhood prevailed, and the cry was, "Be my brother or I will kill you!" those philanthropists, styling themselves "Les Amis des Noirs," (the friends of the blacks), tried the experiment of fraternization in the West Indies—what result is unhappily too well known. Hitherto our own "Amis des Noirs" in this country have confined their cares and their sympathies to the slaves alone, leaving the free blacks to starve or steal their way, and losing all interest in the woolly head as soon as it had the charge of its own maintenance. But the influx of free negroes (runaway and others) into the Northern States is felt to be a nuisance—and the ways and means of abating it now occupy the inventive genius of the Northern colonizationists, emancipationists, &c., &c.

In an editorial, respecting a new line of steamers which it is proposed to establish to run to the coast of Africa, the New York Mirror thus alludes to this sort of policy in the body of the article: (and it is but one out of many.) After speaking of the social status of the free black at the North, the writer goes on to say:

Now, it is clear to us that the black can, by no circumstances, under no contingencies, be elevated. What is to be done with him? Is he to remain for ages the domestic drudge by the hearth of the white man, or is he to be sent to the coast of Africa, the New York Mirror thus alludes to this sort of policy in the body of the article: (and it is but one out of many.) After speaking of the social status of the free black at the North, the writer goes on to say:

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Solon Robinson. This gentleman whose name is favorably known to some of our readers, and who has spent several years in travelling through the United States and written much upon agricultural subjects, is now in this city at the National Hotel. His friends may easily recognize him by a flowing white beard appended to a face that has little other marks of age.

His present visit here is upon business connected with the trade of Peruvian Guano; a subject we understand of great importance to the farmers of this region. His object appears to be to induce our Government to take active measures with the government of Peru, to induce the authorities there to remove some restrictions upon the exportation of the article, which will enable those using Guano in this country to obtain a full supply at prices much lower than they now pay to the few persons monopolizing the trade and making enormous profits.

The object is a very laudable one and we hope will meet with success.

Georgia. The Savannah Evening News (an independent paper) uses the following strong language in reference to the sentiment in that section of Georgia:

"A meeting is to be held in Macon to-night, for the purpose of organizing a Southern Rights Association, in that city. A meeting for a similar purpose, was held in Columbus on Saturday night last. The recent unconditional surrender of the public domain to Free-soil by Congress, is not regarded by the majority of the Southern people as an honorable and satisfactory adjustment of our sectional difficulties, and few are found in Georgia who are willing to echo the notes of Northern rejoicing over the consummation of their triumph."

The Pro tem. Editor of the Petersburg News admits the soft impeachment, as to the cause which produced the sudden change of tone in that paper. The following passages occur in his explanation:

"We therefore protest against the inference which might be drawn from the article of the Press that we have abused the confidence of the Editor of the News."

"Unfortunately, we cannot say that we have seen any evidence that the editor has adopted sounder views with reference to the questions involved in the late sectional contest."

No such "inference" could reasonably be drawn from our editorial notice of the matter. We intended only to explain the cause of that change of tone at such a time, and to intimate the mortification which the editor of that print (who has stood up so manfully in the Southern cause throughout) might well feel at the imputation of having abandoned his friends at the moment of reverse, and the cause for which they had contended.

Rats will desert a sinking ship, it is said; but nobler natures cling to the last plank, and either save their friends or perish with them.

The Southern Press is like Mother Carey's chickens, which fly only in the storm, and hover around the ill-fated ship; they pass away as the winds lull and the waves subside. Their origin and their resting places are hidden from mortal eye.—N. O. Crescent.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE. SATURDAY, September 21, 1850. MORNING SESSION. The President called before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department.

MR. DICKINSON presented a petition, from volunteers of the war of 1812, begging the memory of the Senate in regard to those bounty lands. The Senate passed a bill authorizing the exchange of a government lot at Fort Hamilton, New York, for more available ground for that military post.

MR. COOPER offered a resolution making certain inquiries of the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting the collection of the revenues. Lies on the table.

On motion of **MR. FREMONT**, the California bills were made the special order for Tuesday next at 12 o'clock.

MR. YULEE the Senate took up and passed the bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen of the United States brig Washington, lost off the coast of Virginia, September 1846.

MR. DOUGLAS moved to take up the bill providing for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and for reciprocity of domestic trade between the United States and Canada.

MR. PEARCE hoped the bill would go over to the next session. An extract of the Treasury Department had been engaged for a year past in collecting statistics upon this subject; and he hoped the bill would be postponed with the view of first obtaining this official information.

MR. DOUGLAS replied that the subject had been before the Senate for two years, and that some action ought to be had upon it.

MR. EWING was opposed to this measure. He considered it to be a scheme full of mischief. The St. Lawrence was of no value to us, being but little used by the Canadians themselves, considering the amount of their domestic trade.

CALIFORNIA. The bill providing certain collection districts in California, taken up on its third reading.

MR. GWIN moved to recommitt the bill.

MR. DICKINSON moved to lay the motion on the table, with a view of proceeding to the appropriation bills. Bill laid upon the table.

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re-organizing the Executive government begins on the next day, and the practice heretofore has been among the senators generally to charge or receive mileage as for a journey home and back between the capital and the seat of the session. And this is the constructive mileage which is by this proviso abolished.

MR. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved to amend the amendment by inserting the following substitute:

"That the Secretary of the navy be authorized to contract with Samuel F. B. Morse, of New York, for raising the wreck of the steamship Missouri; Provided, That no more than \$60,000 shall be paid for the raising and delivery of the wreck, and not more than \$20,000 shall be paid until the wreck is delivered."

Debate ensued between Messrs. Thompson, of Mississippi, Bayly, Stanton, of Tennessee, and Jones.

MR. CARTER, of Ohio, moved to substitute, as follows:

"That the Secretary of the navy be authorized to contract with Samuel F. B. Morse, of New York, for raising the wreck of the steamship Missouri; Provided, That no more than \$60,000 shall be paid for the raising and delivery of the wreck, and not more than \$20,000 shall be paid until the wreck is delivered."

After debate between Messrs. Bayly, Jones, Ewing and Stanton the amendment was rejected, and the amendment agreed to.

MR. STANTON, of Tennessee, moved to increase the appropriation for the purchase of books, maps and charts, to be used by the hydrographic office, from \$4,135, to a sum not heard by the reporter. Lost.

MR. STANTON moved to amend the item appropriating \$7,500 for copying extracts from old records for the wind and current charts, and for continuing the engraving and publication of the same, including cost of copper, stones, chemicals, paper, &c., in the National Observatory, by increasing the sum to \$15,000; which amendment was not agreed to.

MR. BAYLY, from the Committee of Ways and Means, moved to amend the bill by striking out after the words "for transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, between New York and New Orleans, Havana and Chagres, and between Panama and some point in the territory of Oregon, \$874,680," the following proviso:

"Provided, That no part of this appropriation, or of the unexpended appropriations for the same service heretofore made shall be drawn from the Treasury, unless the contract under which payment is sought shall have been performed in full and strict compliance with the law of the contract. And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and required to rescind such contracts as may not have been fully and substantially performed according to the terms and stipulations thereof."

And inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Provided, That no payment shall be made for said service except in proportion to the amount of service heretofore performed, or that may be hereafter performed; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to make payment in such proportion only."

After debate by Messrs. Bayly, Jones, and Thompson, the amendment was agreed to—yeas 103, nays 30.

MR. JONES moved to insert in the bill the following proviso:

"Provided, That from and after the passage of this act no flagging in the navy be and is hereby abolished."

MR. STANTON moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the following:

"Except in cases where contracts are held, and the sentence shall not be carried into effect until twenty-four hours after the judgment."

After debate by Messrs. Stanton and Holmes, the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

MR. EVANS, of Maryland, moved to amend the amendment as amended, by adding thereto the following:

"Provided, further, That the liquoration in the navy be and the same is hereby abolished; and that five cents per day be allowed each sailor in lieu thereof."

The amendment was debated by Messrs. Evans, of Maryland, and Mr. Bayly; and agreed to: yeas 78, nays 54.

MR. VENABLE moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the following:

"And provided, also, That neither wine nor ardent spirits shall be used by the officers on board ship, whilst in actual service, except as medicine."

Debate ensued, by Messrs. Venable and Morse.

The question of the pending question on the amendment to the amendment.

The committee rose and reported progress.

MR. BOYD said that, with a hope that the business which must be transacted by the House might be accomplished, he would move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

MR. POWELL moved that when this House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday next, at 10 o'clock.

Unanimous consent being required, objection was made, and the motion was not entertained.

MR. FEATHERSTON moved that the House adjourn; which motion was not agreed to: Yeas 62, nays 82.

MR. MORRIS moved that there be a call of the House.

Pending which the House adjourned.

The Amnopolis Republican notices the death of Henry Matthews, (a colored man) the keeper of the celebrated restaurant in that city, who was renowned for the manner in which he cooked terrapins.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA CHARGES.

WITHOUT DETENTION AT PANAMA.

The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid double-ender steamship OHIO, on Thursday, September 26th, at 3 o'clock, p. m., from the pier, foot of Warren street, North river, New York, with the Government mails and passengers for San Francisco and intermediate ports.

The connection Panama will be carefully kept up, and passengers for San Francisco are guaranteed that they will not be delayed at Panama beyond the usual stay in port.

The books are now open, and passage can be secured at the following rates:

FROM NEW YORK TO CHARGES.

State-room berth \$100

Stowage berth, forward saloon 80

Stowage berth, forward deck & separate table 50

FROM PANAMA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

State-room berth \$300

Stowage berth, forward deck & separate table 150

FROM NEW YORK.

State-room, Stowage, \$100

To Charleston or Savannah \$25

To Havana 25

To New Orleans 25

To New York 25

Freight to Havana will be taken in limited quantity at reasonable rates.

Consignees to receive their goods at ship's tackle immediately after her arrival at Havana.

To receive freight or passage, apply at the office of the company, 71 West street, New York.

ROBERTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE is given to shippers by this line, that the company have prepared a form of bill of lading adapted to their business, which will be furnished to shippers on application at the company's office, and with which they are requested to provide themselves, as no other form will be signed by the agents of the company. All bills of lading must be signed before the sailing of vessel.

September 23, 1850.

FRESH KID GLOVES: KID GLOVES: KID GLOVES.

—Gives the most perfect and durable gloves, and will therefore be constantly receiving from the hands of all who are in the habit of wearing gloves.

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